

TEXT OF PRESIDENT HARDING'S FIRST MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

economy, declaring that the high cost of Government must be cut down as an example to those who should cut the high cost of living.

He pointedly referred to non-perishable staples and said that while they would be "slow in yielding to lowered prices, the maintained retail costs in perishable foods cannot be justified."

The President advocated a Congressional inquiry as a means of speeding price readjustment.

He suggested that Congress do some more investigating on the railroad problem—a hint that perhaps the Esch-Cummins law might need amendment.

He wants the Federal laws on good roads amended and strengthened.

He argued for better press rates on cable and radio for the American newspaper reader.

He spoke hopefully of the opportunities of the Air Mail Service.

Mr. Harding is against making an independent branch of government out of aviation, and says "aviation is in-

separable from either the army or the navy.

Turning to campaign pledges, Mr. Harding denounces "barbaric lynching." He urges the creation of a "department of public welfare" to take care of "education, public health, sanitation, conditions of workers in industry, child welfare, proper amusement and recreation, the elimination of social vice and many other subjects."

He gave his approval to the maternity bill.

On disarmament, Mr. Harding spoke without equivocation. He said the United States was in accord with such a movement, "but we shall not entirely discard our agencies for defense until there is removed the need to defend; we are ready to co-operate with other nations to approximate disarmament, but mere prudence forbids that we disarm alone."

In brief, Mr. Harding's first utterance to Congress and judges by the expression of men who might be expected to oppose it, there is every reason to believe the new President has struck many a popular chord.

HARDING TELLS CONGRESS HIS REASONS FOR CALLING IT IN EXTRA SESSION

(Continued from First Page.)

ation of such a course means inevitable disaster.

CURRENT EXPENSES ABOUT FIVE BILLIONS A YEAR.

Our current expenditures are running at the rate of approximately five billions a year, and the burden is unbearable. There are two agencies to be employed in correction: One is rigid resistance in appropriation and the other is the utmost economy in administration. Let us have both.

I have already charged department heads with this necessity. I am sure Congress will agree; and both Congress and the Administration may safely count on the support of all right minded citizens, because the burden is theirs.

The pressure for expenditure, swelling the flow in one locality while draining another, is sure to defeat the imposition of just burdens, and the effect of our citizenship protesting outlay will be wholesome and helpful. I wish it might find its reflex in economy and thrift among the people themselves, because therein lies quicker recovery and added security for the future.

The estimates of receipts and expenditures and the statements as to the condition of the Treasury which the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared to present to you will indicate what revenues must be provided in order to carry on the Government's business and meet its current requirements and fixed debt charges. Unless there are striking cuts in the important fields of expenditure, receipts from internal taxes cannot safely be permitted to fall below \$4,000,000,000 in the fiscal years 1922 and 1923. This would mean total internal tax collections of about one billion less than in 1920 and one-half billion less than in 1921.

The most substantial relief from the tax burden must come from the present from the readjustment of internal taxes, and the revision or repeal of those taxes which have become unproductive and are so artificial and burdensome as to defeat their own purpose.

A prompt and thorough-going revision of the internal tax laws, made with due regard to the protection of the revenue, is in my judgment, a requisite to the revival of business activity in this country. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that the Congress will be able to enact with-out delay a revision of the revenue laws and such emergency tariff measures as are necessary to protect American trade and industry.

It is of less concern whether internal taxation of tariff revision shall come first than has been popularly imagined, because we must do both, but the practical course for earliest accomplishment will readily suggest itself to the Congress, and I am committed to the repeal of the excess profits tax and the abolition of inequities and unjustifiable exasperations in the present system.

NATION WONT APPROVE SHIFTING OF BURDEN.

The country does not expect and will not approve a shifting of burdens. It is more interested in wiping out the necessity for imposing them and eliminating confusion and cost in the collection.

The urgency for an instant tariff enactment, emergent in character and understood by our people only, cannot be too much emphasized. I believe in the protection of American industry, and it is our purpose to prosper America first. The privileges of the American market to the foreign producer are offered too cheaply to day, and the effect on much of our own productivity is the destruction of our self-reliance which is the foundation of the independence and good fortune of our people. Moreover, imports should pay their fair share of our cost of government.

One who values American prosperity and maintained American standards of wages and living can have no sympathy with the proposals that may enter and flood of imports will cheapen our costs of living. It is more likely to destroy our capacity to buy.

To-day American agriculture is menaced, and its products are down to pre-war normals, yet we are endeavoring our fundamental industry through the high cost of transportation from farm to market and through the influx of foreign farm products, because we offer, essentially unprotected, the best market in the world. It

would be better to err in protecting our basic food industry than paralyze our farm activities in the world struggle for restored changes.

TARIFFS SHOULD BE BASED ON PROTECTION.

The mature revision of our tariff laws should be based on the points of protection, resisting that business which turns to greed, but ever concerned with that productivity at home which is the source of all abiding good fortune. It is agreed that we cannot sell unless we buy, but ability to sell is based on home development and the fostering of home markets.

There is little sentiment in the trade of the world. Trade can and ought to be honorable but it knows no sympathy. While the delegates of the nations at war were debating peace terms at Paris, and while we later debated our part in completing the peace, commercial agents of other nations were opening their lines and establishing their trade with us, a forward look to the morrow's trade.

It was wholly proper, and has been advantageous to them, Tariffs as we are, it will be safer to hold our own markets secure, and build thereon for our trade with the world.

A very important matter is the establishment of the Government's business on a business basis. There was toleration of the easy-going, unsystematic method of handling our fiscal affairs, when indirect taxation held the public unmindful of the Federal burden. But there is knowledge of the high cost of Government to-day, and the high cost of living is inseparably linked with high cost of Government. There can be no complete correction of the high living cost until Government's cost is notably reduced.

ASKS LAWS FOR A NATIONAL BUDGET SYSTEM.

Let me most heartily commend the enactment of legislation providing for the national budget system. Congress has already recorded its belief in the budget. It will be a very great satisfaction to know that the early enactment, so that it may be employed in establishing the economies and business methods so essential to the minimum of expenditure.

I have said to the people we meant to have less of government in business as well as more business in government. It is well to have it understood that business has a right to pursue its normal legitimate and righteous way unimpeded, and it ought to have no call to meet government competition where all risk is borne by the public treasury. There is no challenge to honest and lawful business enterprise. But Government approval of fortunate and successful business does not mean toleration of restraint of trade or of maintained prices by unnatural methods.

It is well to have legitimate business understand that a just Government, mindful of the interests of all the people, has a right to expect the cooperation of that legitimate business in stamping out the practices which add to unrest and insure restrictive legislation. Anxious as we are to restore the outward flow of business, it is fair to combine assurance and warning in one utterance.

One condition in the business world may well receive your inquiry. Deflation has been in progress, but has failed to reach the mark where it can be proclaimed to the great mass of consumers. Reduced cost of basic production has been recorded, but the cost of living has not yielded in like proportion. For example, the prices on grains and live stock have been deflated, but the cost of bread and meats is inadequate to the needs of the people. It is to be expected that non-perishable staples will be slow in yielding to lowered prices, but the maintained high costs in perishable foods cannot be justified.

FAVOR INQUIRY BY CONGRESS INTO PROFITEERING.

I have asked the Federal Trade Commission for a report of its observations, and it attributes, in the main, the failure to adjust consumers' cost to basic production costs to the exchange of information by "open price associations," which operate, evidently within the law, to the very great advantage of their members and equal disadvantage to the consuming public. Without the spirit of hostility or haste in accusation of profiteering, some suitable inquiry by Congress might speed the price readjustment to normal relationship, with helpfulness to both producer and consumer. A measuring rod of fair prices will satisfy the country and give us a business revival to end all depression and unemployment.

The great interest of both the producer and consumer—indeed

SUMMARY OF PRESIDENT'S POLICIES AS COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS

Instant Tariff Enactment, Emergency in Character, Is Advocated.

WAR DEBT IS TAKEN UP.

Must Be Cared for in Orderly Funding and Gradual Liquidation.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—President Harding's principal recommendations to Congress in his first annual address, delivered to-day, included the following:

Foreign relations: No separate peace with Germany "on the assumption alone that those would be adequate." The wiser course would seem to be to engage under the existing treaty assuming, of course, that this can be satisfactorily accomplished by such reservations and modifications as will secure our absolute freedom of indivisible commitments and safeguard all our essential interests.

No helpful society of nations can be founded on justice and committed to peace until the covenants re-establishing peace are sealed by the nations which were at war.

Taxation: Readjustment of internal taxes and revision or repeal of those taxes which have become unproductive and are so artificial and burdensome as to defeat their own purpose.

Tariffs: Instant tariff enactment, emergent in character and understood by our people that it is for the emergency only.

Railroads: Efficient operation "at a cost within that which the traffic can bear."

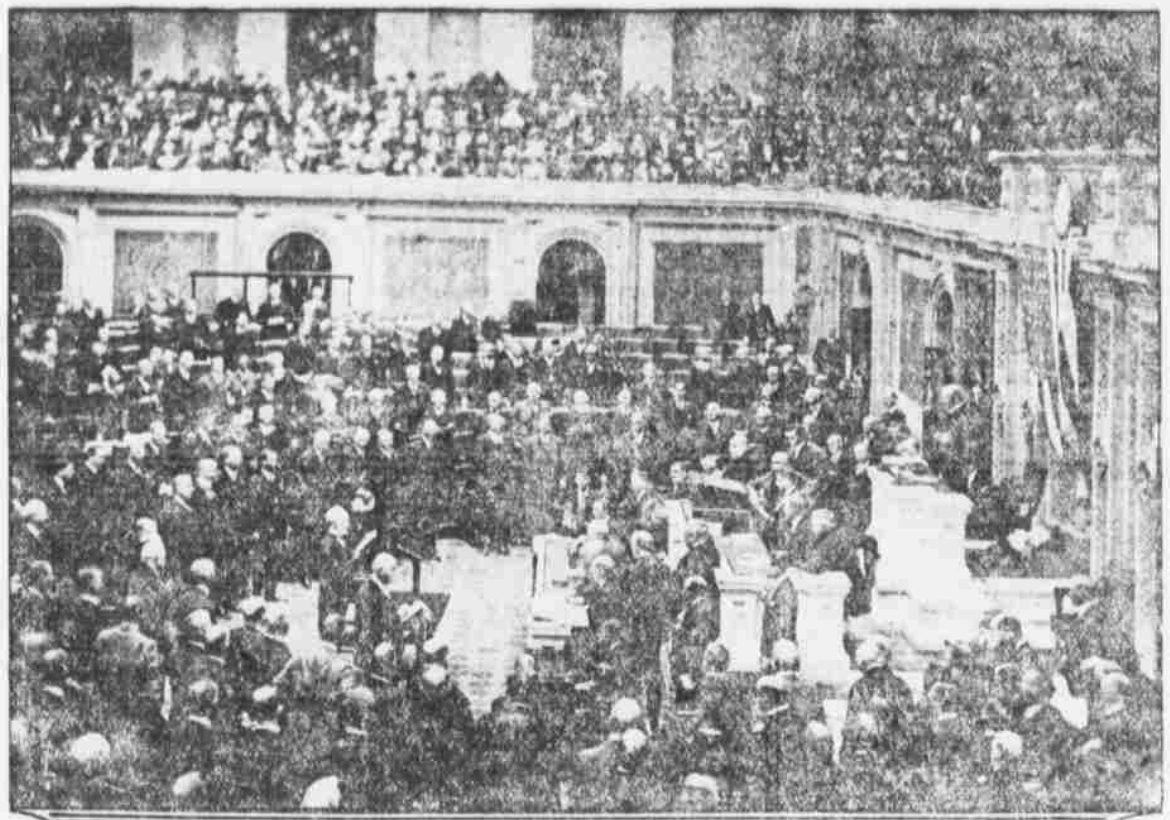
• • • • • Railway rates and costs of operation must be reduced.

• • • • • The remaining obstacles which are the heritage of capitalist exploitation must be removed and labor must join management in understanding that the public, which pays is the public to be served, and simple justice is the right and will continue to be the right of all the people.

Merchant Marine: "Private monopolies tending to prevent the development of needed facilities should be prohibited. Government owned facilities wherever possible without unduly interfering with private enterprise or Government needs, should be made available for general use."

Service Men: "The American people expect Congress unfailingly to vote the gratitude of the Republic to its defenders in the World War; the immediate extension and utilization of Government hospital facilities to bring relief to the acute conditions

Gillette Taking Oath as Speaker Administered by Ex-Speaker Cannon



SPEAKER GILLETTE TAKING THE OATH

most complained of."

Public Welfare: "Co-ordination of various Government agencies now working on the subject and indorsement of the pending maternity bill."

Lynching: "Congress ought to wipe the stain of barbaric lynching from the banners of a free and orderly representative democracy. A proposal for a commission with representatives of white and black races to study and report on the subject, the President said, has real merit."

Army and Navy: "Early consideration of pending appropriation bills was urged. The Government is in accord with the wish to eliminate the burdens of heavy armament, and the President, The United States will ever be in harmony with such a movement toward the higher attainments of peace. But we shall not entirely discard our agencies for defense until there is removed the need to defend. We are ready to co-operate with other nations to approximate disarmament, but mere prudence forbids that we disarm alone."

National Finance: "The staggering load of war debt must be cared for

in orderly funding and gradual liquidation. We shall hasten the solution and act effectively in lifting the tax burdens if we strike resolutely at expenditure."

Administration: "Enactment of a national budget system and general reductions by efficient management of the Government."

Business: "Less of Government in business as well as more business in Government."

• • • • • There is no challenge to honest and lawful business success. But Government approval of fortunate, untrammeled business does not mean toleration of restraint of trade or of maintained prices by unnatural methods.

Anxious as we are to restore the outward flow of business, it is fair to combine assurance and warning in one utterance."

Agriculture: "The maintained retail costs in perishable foods cannot be justified."

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• • • • • Without the spirit of hostility or haste in accusation of profiteering some suitable

inquiry by Congress might speed the price readjustment to normal relationship, with helpfulness to both producer and consumer. A measuring rod of fair prices will satisfy the country and give us a business revival to end all depression and unemployment."

These were the principal subjects touched on in the address, which was about 7,500 words in length, and a large portion of which was devoted to the related subjects of peace, the League of Nations and the country's foreign policy.

The President's discussion of the peace question opened with a definite declaration against the existing League of Nations.

"In the existing League of Nations world government with its apparatus," said the President, "the Republic will have no part."

"There can be no interpretation and there will be no betrayal of the deliberate expression of the American people in the recent election. And, settled in our decision for ourselves, it is only fair to say in the world in general and to our associates in war in particular that the League Covenant can have no sanction by us."

national efforts aimed at encouraging improvement of international communication facilities and designed to further the exchange of messages.

Private monopolies tending to prevent the development of needed facilities should be prohibited. Government-owned facilities, wherever possible, should be made available for general use.

Particularly desirable is the provision of ample cable and radio services at reasonable rates for the transmission of press matter, so that the American reader may receive a wide range of news and the foreign reader may have the same range of news from the standpoint of the publication of interesting foreign news.

Practical experience demonstrates the need for effective regulation of business conducted with international radio operation. If the newer means of intercommunication is to be fully utilized, especially in the provision of ample radio facilities for news services where radio only can be used, such as communication with ships at sea, with aircraft and with out-of-the-way places, international communication by cable and radio requires co-operation between the powers concerned. Whatever the degree of control deemed advisable within the United States, Government licensing of cable land use and of radio stations transmitting and receiving international traffic seems necessary for the protection of American interests and for obtaining satisfactory reciprocal privileges.

Aviation is inseparable from either the army or the navy, and the Government must, in the interests of national defense, in providing direct services at reasonable rates. Between the United States and other countries not only should there be adequate facilities, but these should be, so far as practicable, direct and free from foreign intermediation. Friendly co-operation should be extended to inter-

WOMEN THREATEN MACHINE CONTROL IN PARTY POLITICS

National League of Women Voters Has Feminist Plan to Put Through.

CLEVELAND, O., April 12.—That woman has arrived in politics threatening the control of machine politics was the keynote of the annual report of Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Chairman, delivered before the second annual convention of the National League of Women Voters, which formally opened sessions here to-day.

A direct challenge to machine politicians and reactionaries was expected later in the day when the Committee on Election Laws and Methods, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is Chairman, makes its report.

It is expected that the committee will recommend campaigns to retain State direct primaries, the adoption of proportional representation for the election of all legislative bodies, more stringent checks on campaign funds and stricter election machinery.

Marriage and divorce laws, civil service regulations, property rights and many other problems connected with legislation concerning women were threshed out by the committee on uniform laws concerning women. They will recommend that the convention go on record as favoring the following:

An equal interest by husband and wife in each other's real estate.

The removal of all law disabilities of married women.

Wife and child abandonment should be made a criminal offense for which extradition may be demanded.

Common law marriages should be abolished.

The State should require health certificates before issuing marriage licenses.

There should be uniform State legislation on marriage and divorce, and statutes prohibiting the evasion of marriage laws.

SENATE TAKES UP COLOMBIAN TREATY

Lodge Opens With a Speech Favoring Ratification—Opposed It Four Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Four years of Senatorial bickering over the proposed treaty with the Republic of Colombia for the Panama Canal question today drew near its end. The Senate took up the proposed treaty with Colombia, under an agreement to vote within eight days.

Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, opened the discussion to-day with a speech

BEER LIMIT FORCES WILLIAMS TO QUIT AS REVENUE HEAD

Regulations Soon to Be Promulgated Fail to Receive Approval of Commissioner.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—A hot fire directed at the tentative beer and wine regulations, printed exclusively in The Evening World of April 6, caused Commissioner of Internal Revenue Williams, in asking that he be relieved immediately, to deny all responsibility for the plan to place a limit on wine and beer for medicinal purposes.

Commissioner Williams, who resigned March 4 and who has been holding on until his successor could be named, was relieved at his own request late yesterday. Millard P. West, his deputy, in charge of accounts, was designated as acting head of the bureau pending a permanent appointment.

From many sections of the country the have come to the Treasury Department a result of the publication of the tentative draft of the new wine and beer regulations a protest at the manifest intention to transcend the law as held by Attorney General Palmer in his decision of March 7.

favoring ratification. Four years ago he signed a report in which the treaty was called "international blackmail."

Senator Keating, Minnesota, followed with a speech opposing ratification and took the position that the same reasons exist today as existed in Theodore Roosevelt's time for not assenting to Colombia's demand for payment.

Fire Company Cuts Capital From \$1,000,000 to \$1,000,000.

COLUMBIUS, N. Y., April 12.—The Columbia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, today filed articles with the Secretary of State reducing its authorized capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,000,000.

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PEDI-CYCLE

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A Noted Explorer—And His Hunger for Bread

You just call for your coffee and eggs and toasted bread, these mornings and rush for the 7-45 without giving them a second thought.

But before America had conquered the Rockies a noted explorer, Thomas James, put civilization behind him for a rush into the wilderness.

He penetrated to Santa Fe and returned along the base of the Rockies, where he sighted a mighty peak, named "James Peak" by the old trappers who came after him.

He fought with Pawnee, Comanches and Apaches. Then one night an Indian circled his camp, keeping out of gun shot. James knew what this meant—that the Indian was friendly and wanted to make sure what kind of a camp it was.

"Wahawahonga?" he called out which was the Indian name for "long-knife," for the Americans were known there as "long knives" on account of their swords.

"Wahawahonga?" the Indian queried and came nearer. He was a friendly Gage. He conducted the explorer to the camp of a white trader from St. Louis, named Chateaux, and the two sat down to dinner.

"I partook with him of a dish of coffee," wrote James. "The first I had tasted in 12 months, and of bread which brought before my mind all the comforts of home to which I had so long been a stranger."

The white man's hunger for bread is a primal instinct. Nowadays, for millions it is a hunger for "WARD'S."

The very pans on which James Peak looks down yield tons and tons of golden-baked, deliciously flavored wheat which go every day into the making of WARD'S BREAD in order that you may find it handy and ready when you call for it at your neighborhood dealer's.

Remember that every loaf of

WARD'S BREAD

is made to make you

want to eat another

Go right, 1921, by Ward's Baking Co.

WARD BAKING

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"Oh, Daddy," the children always shout when they hear his step at the door. "Did you bring home some Ancre Cheese tonight?"

"And no wonder. For